

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1835.

No. 765.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

Proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BATHURST & BARBER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Queenware, Hardware
and Cutlery.

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.
In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the needful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15th. 43—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Lovers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Lovers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plates,
Silver Engraved Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 22d. 44—

Attention!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hawfield, or second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mobane's, esq. on Saturday the 3d day of May next, for the purpose of drill, and the election of field officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, Lieut. Col.
February 9th. 61—

Circular.

I HAVE thought a few suggestions upon the subject of our Tobacco Market will not be regarded by you as unnecessary or unreasonable. The market opened last Fall at Five Dollars, and subsequently advanced to Six Dollars and Fifty Cents per hundred; the quality, from unfavorable seasons and general neglect in handling, was very inferior. The demand has been generally animated; at no time falling below Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, the present price. I understand an effort will be made at the next meeting of our Legislature, to alter the inspection law so as to classify, say to three qualities; if successful, it will have a decided advantageous effect upon prices here, and tend to rescue our State (the land of which is inferior to none for producing good articles) from the obloquy of sending the worst Tobacco to market. The unusual demand for Cotton will tend much to the neglect of Raising Tobacco generally, the crop of which was last year, very considerably diminished, doubtless from this cause. I think we may reasonably conclude the demand for Tobacco next year, will increase and the price advance. Some vessels departed from Wilmington without a cargo last Fall, the whole supply being gone. Any thing calculated to increase the quantity in our place, will operate favorably upon prices. It has been a subject of regret, and operated much against the Planters, that but little distinction has been hitherto made in prices of the article, however variant in qualities, all which will be remedied if we classify; then there will be readily paid to those who wish their produce to go to market under every advantage, a remuneration for their labor.

Any information with respect to the market, you may at all times receive from me, and sales made and remitted with all necessary attention, when required.

Your obdt. servt.,
JOHN H. PEARCE, Broker.
Fayetteville, March 24, 1835. 64-2w

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by one justice of the peace, or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish to have a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "No Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinafter pointed out.

Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of

election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy, and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmations: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people, so help me God.

Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof; provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to wit: So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. S. states, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of

the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

Be it further enacted, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

Be it further enacted, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled, "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practices in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, while retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench. 8th. To provide that the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.

No. 88,

WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms. Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

He will give 4 cents in cash, or 45 in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 63—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New England Farmer.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to-day, until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage. Never hire a man to do a piece of work, which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties; attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never "run into debt" without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and Boaz of the farmer's prosperity.

Should you take the New England Farmer, or any other periodical journal, pay for it in advance.

Never carry your notes in your pocket book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place. Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy thing at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dramshop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Should you be fond of the chase, or the sport with the hook, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt become due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "you do not want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence at least ten years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself, and he will excuse you.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

On the first of every January reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly; bring into view all debts and credits—notes and accounts—ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss and gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose.

Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward, and calculate how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing seasons.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fire side be a Paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

AN OLD FARMER.

Speech of Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE,

On the bill to repeal the four years law,
reported by the committee on Executive
Appointments.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It was my fortune to be placed on the committee of nine in the year 1826, whose proceedings have been spoken of in this debate. I am one of the committee who concurred in the bill, said to be similar to the one now under consideration; I am now as ready to carry out the opinions then entertained as I was at that time, unless it can be shown Congress has no power to make the enactments, or that they would be injurious to society.

The number of officers employed in handling public money, was necessarily very much increased during the war which terminated in 1814, 1815. Although the President had the power to remove all the officers mentioned in the bill, yet it was believed in 1820 it had not been exercised as frequently as the public interest required. Officers who had collected money which they ought to have paid into the treasury, and officers who drew money out of the treasury which it was their duty to disburse according to the requirements of acts of Congress, had in many instances failed in the performance of their duty; losses had been sustained, and it was feared more would be sustained unless additional provisions were made: these circumstances gave rise to the act of 1820.

By this statute, at the end of every four years each of these officers are to be out of office as a matter of course, without the exercise of any executive power whatever; and during the four years the President, if he pleases to do so, has the power of removing all, or any of them, from office.

In carrying into effect the provisions of this act, it was expected, when the term of an office had expired, the President would inform himself through the proper department whether the officer had discharged his duty with fidelity, and if he was informed he had that he would then re-nominate him for the same office for another term.

I believe that the benefits expected from this law have been realized by the practice under it. Ever since I have had the honor of a seat on this floor, I affirm that both under past and the present administration I have witnessed the strictest scrutiny into the conduct of these officers whenever re-nominated, and I do not remember a single case in which there was a disposition manifested to continue any one of them who had been faithless in his trust.

But in 1826 the committee believed, although much good had resulted from this law, yet in the struggles for place and for power between parties, very great evils which had not been foreseen would in all probability be experienced.

The whole of these officers, amounting to a vast number, all going out at the end of each four years, and being entirely dependent on the will of the President whether their commissions should be renewed or not, would induce many of them to look more to their own situation and interest than the welfare of the country, and with a view to secure themselves they would be most likely to conform their opinions to the wishes of the President, whoever he might happen to be. If he was a candidate for re-election himself they would most likely vote for him, or if one of his friends was a candidate they would vote for him, although they might conscientiously believe the best interests of the country would be promoted by the election of his opponent. It is no answer to this argument to say, it casts reproach upon these officers to suppose they would surrender their opinions to those in power. Mr. President, is it a reproach to say they are men? Is it a stigma upon their character to say, that while they live in this world, that while they have families to provide for, they must have the means of living? We all know, we are apt to conclude that our neighbors will be pretty well provided for when we are very well provided for ourselves. Experience convinces us that when a man is dependent upon his own exertions for a living obtains one of these offices, he and his family manage well if they keep their expenditures within the salary. They become dependent upon the quarter's salary for food and clothing. If deprived of the office, the man knows not what to turn his hand to earn a dollar to subsist upon—to be deprived of the office, is to be deprived of the only means of obtaining a living by honest means. Under such circumstances, it is most likely the officer will not give his judgment fair play, he will conform his opinions to the opinion of the man who has his all in his power, or if he has manliness enough to form an impartial opinion of the merits of the respective candidates, he will seldom have the fortitude to express it, either in conversation or by his vote. The probability is that he will soon lose all that manly independence so essential to the preservation of free government.

But, Mr. President, this evil does not stop with the head of the family—it stops not with his wife and his children; it is communicated to his family connections. They know the situation of the officer; he and they talk it all over in their family circle; they sympathize with him, and all know the feelings of the Execu-

tive will be the more kind towards him in proportion to his influence among his friends, and the result will be, that in most cases they will settle down in the conviction that it is most wise to think and to vote as the President wishes.

Very little reflection, I think, must satisfy us of the alarming extent of this influence in our elections. All district attorneys, all custom-house officers, all pay-masters, all receivers of public moneys at your land offices, and all surveyors of public lands, with their clerks and all their family connexion, placed in a situation to do as the President of the United States may wish; add to this the further consideration, that these men, from their official stations, each has vastly more influence among his acquaintances than he would have if he were a private man. Society, from the very situation of the officer, will suppose him a better judge of the fitness of a man for the presidential chair than he would be if he were a private man; besides this, many will know that the officer will have it in his power to do them good turns in his office if they can secure his good opinion.

Now, let us suppose a President in office, possessed of the mass of influence thus collected, wishing to be elected a second term, when it was the interest of society to leave him out and put some other person in; or let us suppose a President in for the last time, and to wish to designate some individual as his successor who would not be the choice of a majority if left free to act according to their unbiased judgment, what then would most probably happen? We might sometimes find that the President would not in such a case be contented with all these people simply thinking with him and voting with him; they must do more, on pain of not being re-nominated—they must each man do his best to influence as many to think, to speak, and to act with them as they can procure.

Where could you find a man able to make a stand in opposition to it? No where! And you would seldom find one willing to make the experiment.

Every one must believe he could have no chance for success against such fearful odds. These officers and their friends would act in concert from one end of the Union to the other. They will have it in their power to pour out at once, through the whole body politic, a flood that would sweep from the purest man that lives every particle of reputation he had acquired by a long life of virtue and usefulness.

In 1826, as one member of the committee, I came to the conclusion it was dangerous to leave such a power in the hands of the Executive, and through our chairman expressed that opinion to the world. I entertain the same opinion now, am prepared to re-affirm and to act upon it.

Then I was in opposition to the administration—now I am a friend to the administration. This can make no change in my course. When we have a pure and virtuous man for a chief magistrate, he will thank Congress to take from him every discretionary power which they can take with propriety. It will ease him of a labor and a responsibility most unpleasant to a good man, and he will still have as many discretionary powers as he will know how to exercise for the public good. If ever it should be our misfortune to have one of an opposite character, disposed to use all his powers for the benefit of himself and his friends, and for the purpose of perpetuating power in his and their hands, then society at large ought to thank us for stripping the executive of this influence.

My opinions upon this subject are not founded upon the petty consideration of who is in power, whether he is a political friend or a political opponent; they rest upon the eternal principles of what I think is right and wrong, between those who are in and those who are out of power. They are founded upon principles deep as the foundations of the government itself. Upon principles which, if disregarded, will poison the very fountain from which all the blessings of our free and happy government flow. The elective franchise, corrupt that, place our citizens in such a situation that they will not freely form opinions for themselves and fearlessly act upon them, and we will have little left worth preserving.

When called on to act my part, it is a matter not to be considered by me whether my friends are in or out. In 1826, when called on for an opinion, my friends and myself were at the bottom of the political wheel. I then entertained and expressed an opinion. Now it has turned, my friends and myself are on its top; our opponents are all at the bottom; where we may be with the next whirl no man can tell. As wise men, what ought we to do? We ought to act justly to all men, honestly carry out our own old opinions. Secure the people as far as we can in the free uninfluenced exercise of their own opinions at elections.

My principles are to limit power; if we can, so as to make every man as secure in voting for whom he pleases, as he is in matters of religion, in worshipping his Maker according to the dictates of his own conscience.

When power is so limited that no man can use it to injure his opponent, then and only do I consider myself safe.

Some speak of this body as a permanent one: the situation in which we now

find ourselves is another proof of the mutability of all temporal concerns. In 1826 I had the honor of being a member of the committee of nine, a majority of whom at least must have entertained opinions similar to my own upon this subject. Where are they now? Two only on this floor, in a situation to be heard in this debate. You, Mr. President, 'tis true, are present, and I am sorry in such a situation; no, I am not sorry you are in the honorable station you now occupy; but I am truly sorry we are now deprived of the aid of your distinguished talents in this debate, if you entertain the same opinions I do.

We are not acting for ourselves alone; we are not acting for the people of our own time only. We are acting for the people at large of our own time, and for the people in all time to come. Let us then so act as will transmit, uncontaminated by official influence, to our posterity, the free institutions for which our ancestors struggled, and which we received from them as an invaluable inheritance.

The bill will still leave in the hands of the President power enough over all the officers. He will still have the power of dismissing any one of them at any moment he pleases. This is of itself a tremendous power, given him in trust, to be used for the public good and for that only; never for mere difference of opinion, honestly entertained, decently expressed, and acted on with moderation.

The question recurs, how can Congress secure the citizens in office against an arbitrary exercise of this power in cases where the public good does not require it? The committee have attempted it in the third section, by providing that whenever a nomination is made to the Senate to fill a vacancy made by a removal, the President shall state the reason for such removal.

This, it has been contended, Congress has no power to do, because say the opponents of this bill, all executive power is vested in the President by the constitution, and a removal from office is an exercise of executive power.

The arguments upon this point are far from satisfactory to my mind, and I must crave the indulgence of the Senate while I present, as briefly as possible, my own views upon it.

It is true the Constitution vests in the President the executive power, but immediately we ask ourselves, what executive power, in what it is to consist, and where shall we ascertain its amount and a specification of it.

Is any gentleman, either here or elsewhere, prepared to state it as his opinion that, under our form of government, executive power is unlimited and undefined? I hold no such doctrine, and it would appear to me a most wild and mischievous opinion.

The executive power in our government in the President, is that vested in him by express grants in the constitution, or vested in him by acts of Congress passed in pursuance of the constitution, and no more.

By the constitution all legislative power therein (herein) granted, is vested in Congress. By the same instrument, the executive power is vested in the President.

In this latter clause the words "herein granted," used in the former, are dropped. The reason for dropping them is, to my mind, very obvious. If they had been used as to the President, he would not have any but a small portion of the powers necessary to be vested in him to carry on the affairs of government. The framers of that instrument foresaw that they must have many more powers than they could specify in the constitution, and therefore they say the executive power shall be vested in a President, intending that he should have and exercise all the powers they themselves afterwards might vest him with, and also all others which Congress might from time to time vest in him by laws passed in pursuance of the constitution. And afterwards they sum up his duties by saying he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Under these several clauses the executive powers are easily ascertained. We first look into the constitution, and there see what powers are expressly given to him. Next we look to the acts of Congress, and there find what powers Congress has vested him with, and thus we ascertain his whole powers; and then we see that his duties are, to see that all these powers are faithfully executed. It is as much his duty to see that a power vested in him by a constitutional law is faithfully executed.

Whatever powers are vested by the constitution Congress has no power to change; whatever powers they vest by statute they may change and modify at pleasure.

Any other notion of executive powers vested in the President, it seems to me, cannot be maintained under our form of government.

By the Constitution two classes of officers are evidently intended. In relation to one of these, Congress is bound to create them, and, when created, the tenure of their office is fixed by the Constitution, and can never be changed by act of Congress.

As relates to the other class, congress may create the officer, or not, as they please. In creating it, they may fix the tenure as they please, for life, for years, or at will; they prescribe what duties

they please, and fix the compensation to suit their own pleasure, and they may point out the mode in which the officer is to be removed or displaced.

Every officer specified in the bill now under consideration falls within this latter class.

They are what is called in the Constitution "inferior officers," the appointment of whom Congress may vest in the President alone, in the "courts of justice, or in the heads of the departments."

Congress, then, has complete power over all these officers—they may create and abolish the office at pleasure, fix and modify the tenure as they choose, and regulate at pleasure the mode of getting clear of the officer. They may either have them appointed as they now are, by the President with the advice of the Senate, or by the President alone, or by the courts of justice, or the heads of the departments.

Suppose the bill had provided that district attorneys should be appointed by the courts, to hold their offices during the pleasure of the court, but when the courts removed one and appointed another they should put down the reason for removal, would any gentleman say such provision was unconstitutional? I fancy not.

Suppose all the other officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and him vested with a power of removal, but a provision inserted that when he appointed a successor he should state why he had removed the incumbent. Would such a provision be unconstitutional? I think not.

If such provisions would not in those cases be unconstitutional, why will the like provisions be unconstitutional when the President is to appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate? In each case, it is a legislative enactment on a subject where Congress has express power to act as it pleases, without any limitation; the law therefore being constitutional, the President would be bound to see it faithfully executed.

To me it appears so plain that Congress has the power to do what this bill proposes, that I feel some surprise there should be any variety of opinion among us upon this question.

Ours is emphatically a government of laws. We are a free people because it is so. Whenever the will of the people is expressed either in the Constitution, or in a law passed in pursuance thereof, it must be complied with, because according to the theory of our government the people are sovereign.

No person doubts, or can doubt, the power of the President to remove in these cases; but the manner in which he acquires this power is a different question. Gentlemen who argue against this section say, he has it from the Constitution, because it is an executive power. I deny this, and say it is an executive power because it is made so by statute, and he performs a constitutional duty when he removes, because he is as much bound to perform executive duties pointed out by statute, as he is to perform those specified in the Constitution. It is an executive power because it was the will of the people, through Congress, as their agent, to make it so; and the same power through the same agent could have made it a judicial duty, if it had been deemed wise so to provide.

When our reason has fair play, it appears to me there can be no difficulty on this point. In 1789, as we have seen, Congress by the casting vote of the Vice President thought this power of removal an executive power under the Constitution. From that time to this, all officers of this class have held their offices during the pleasure of the President, so expressed in the commission itself. Subsequent statutes, and especially those of 1820, speaking of these very offices being removed and held during pleasure, indicate removals by the President and at his sole pleasure. If then, the enactments of Congress authorize the removal, who can doubt the power of the President to remove?

But suppose, by this very bill, Congress should say these officers should hold their offices during good behavior, what then becomes of this constitutional executive power? It is converted into a judicial power, and you have no way to remove the incumbent but by impeachment, or by an exertion of legislative power in abolishing the office.

If we suppose this power of removal conferred by statute, and not by the Constitution, our whole course is consistent in our executive business. We have repeatedly refused to call upon the Executive for his reasons, and why? Because the statutes had vested the power of removal at his pleasure merely, and one branch of Congress alone had no power to require that which both branches had not seen fit to require.

Mr. President, these are the principles upon which I was prepared to act in 1826. They are those upon which I wished to bring into power the present Chief Magistrate. I speak only for myself, but believe they were the principles of the party with which I acted, and that we were to give effect to the principles so far as we might have the power. For one, I have seen no sufficient reason to change them, and am prepared to act them out. It is vain to tell me this is a party question. It is a question of fundamental principles, and I am on that side of it in which I have been educated, on which I have heretofore acted, as well as my humble abilities have en-

abled me; it is one I cannot abandon for any earthly consideration, because in its maintenance I believe the property, happiness and security of the present and succeeding generation have a deep and abiding interest.

It is asked by the opponents of this bill, what benefits its friends expect from a statement of the reasons of the removal, when the nomination of a successor is presented to the Senate.

I answer for myself, I wish to cut up by the roots the evil tendencies of office-hunting. I wish to make such provisions by law as will shield the Chief Magistrate from impositions being practised upon him to induce him to remove men from office; I wish to shield him from being imposed upon as to the character of those who apply for office.

As the law now stands, whenever a man may cast a fancy for an office filled by his neighbor, all he has to do is, to poison the mind of the Executive against the incumbent, and to make a favorable impression as to the fitness of him who desires to be the successor. These objects can be accomplished by making characters upon paper secretly. Before the officer is aware of it his reputation is blasted by secret and confidential communications made by some of those he had esteemed his friends; they are lodged with the Executive, where it is expected they will remain secret, and upon the strength of these representations the officer is removed. When this is accomplished the scuffle commences for a successor, and paper characters are procured for perhaps half a dozen applicants, and very frequently the individual having in point of fact the worst character of any of the group is so dressed up, and supported by certificates, as to convince the Executive the public interest will be promoted by selecting him as the successor, and he is nominated to the Senate. The business will not end here; all the disappointed applicants then go to work with Senators to defeat the confirmation of the nomination, each hoping when that is done, he stands next best with the Executive, and will procure the office.

Under the present state of things, society will become demoralized, men will be constantly coveting that possessed by their neighbors, and for the sake of procuring what they covet, they will bear themselves, and procure others also to bear false witness.

Under the laws as they now stand, the business of office hunting will become a science. Men will be selected and furnished with funds to defray the expense of coming to Washington for the purpose of having one set turned out and another set put in, by means of artful tales, secretly gotten up and reduced to writing, which it is supposed will never see the light. This officer and representative of office hunters will come on with one pocket full of bad characters, with which to turn out incumbents, and with the other filled with good characters, with which to provide for his constituents.

Pass this bill and a wholesome check will be given to this whole system; require the reasons for removal to be stated, and no man will dare to make a statement which he does not believe to be true, because exposure and disgrace will certainly be the consequence. You will take out of the hand of the cowardly assassin the poisoned dagger heretofore used in the dark. You will shield the executive against mistakes founded on false representations. No executive can be personally acquainted with the characters of all men in office, nor with the characters of those who desire office; he must act upon the information derived from others: he ought, and I feel persuaded the present Chief Magistrate will thank Congress for any plan by which he may be the better enabled to discharge his official duties to the welfare of society.

Another advantage to be derived from this bill, is that it will check the thirst for office, and will restore harmony to society.

When a man is removed for want of capacity, for want of integrity, on account of intemperance, or a lack of business habits, why not put down the reason? Who is harmed by it? Nobody. Now, a man's reputation is stabbed in the dark, by whom or in what manner he is unable to find out.

Pass this bill, and if a man is injured, he will know by whom, and in what manner, and can wipe out the stain, not by a controversy with the President, but a controversy with the man whose falsehood misled the President.

Again, we will secure in all time to come honest officers in the enjoyment of honest political opinions. No President will never remove an officer simply because he will not think and act with him in politics, when he knows this reason is to be of record, and remain through all time.

For myself, now, above all others, is the time when I wish to see this security furnished to honest men in office. I wish the credit of it for this administration. His anxious wish has been to restore to the states and to individuals, what, in his judgment, they have been improperly deprived of by federal power; and I wish to see, in his day, a surrender of all means an unprincipled Chief Magistrate might use to influence the political opinions of men. I know him too well not to believe it would meet his hearty approbation, and in time to come when the historian shall record the begu-

...acts of our illustrious men. I feel persuaded this act would not escape his attention.

Sir, the honorable Senator from South Carolina, in some of his remarks, has not done justice, as I think, to the Chief Magistrate. He says he came into power on the principles of reform and retrenchment, and that he was bound to carry them out, instead of which the expenditures of the government are doubled.

Sir, he was not bound to do more than man could perform. One cause of an increase of expenditure in the Indian department has been fairly stated by the Senator from Missouri. It furnishes matter for praise, none for censure. How is it as to others? He has been against a tariff for protection merely—he has been opposed to the system of internal improvement—he has been against the Bank. In short, he has been against the exercise of those constructive and doubtful powers which create so much discord among ourselves and such heavy drains upon your treasury. He has enforced his opinions with an ability and zeal seldom either equalled or surpassed. Why then is it asked, has he not succeeded, according to his wishes? Because, alone he could not accomplish his wishes. I fearlessly appeal to every man who hears me, that from the time he first came into power, to this moment, he never had at any one time a majority in both houses, frequently a majority in neither. Members come into Congress under one set of colors, and when here fight under another. At elections, they get votes under the Jackson colors; when here, they are free and independent, and act upon such principles as they approve. Every man brings with him his vial of *Xallissa's vegetable acid*, and all he has to do is to touch his collar, as it is called, with a few drops, and off it falls. When he is called to the Jackson ranks, he is called in vain. Sound the Jackson whistle in Congress, and the Jackson men do not spring, as it were out of the ground, to their post, like those of Rhoderick Dhu. They won't come; no note can be sounded so loud as to make them hear and attend. Instead of this, in defiance of his known wishes, they vote appropriation upon appropriation for roads and canals, and not being able to vote enough to intimidate him in the course of six days of the week, they spend Saturday night, and until after sunrise on Sunday morning, apparently to create an influence they think he dare not resist. Firm as a rock he stood upon his principles, he used his only power, the veto, again and again. What then? He is charged with being a tyrant, a despot, for no other offence but using his only power to check these very expenditures now complained of.

I appeal to those in Congress, from 1829 till now, whether among the most able advocates for internal improvements there were not some professing to be, and I have no doubt sincerely, decided friends of his administration.

Why then should he be censured for an increase of expenditures, which he has most anxiously endeavored to prevent, and which to a very great extent he has actually prevented, under circumstances where no other man could have dared to set up his individual opinion against the express will of the majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sir, his friends in Congress have been of all shades, colours and names, Jackson, Tariff and Anti-Tariff, Internal Improvement and Anti-Internal Improvement, Bank and Anti-Bank; and although he had at the election grounds a party large enough, in his name, to bear down all before them; yet, here he never had a party large enough to do any thing.

I remember once when one of these great questions was debating, I was walking behind the colonnade where you now sit, and a brother Senator of different politics joined me; he asked me how I thought the question under discussion would be decided; I told him, I did not know. Why, says he, don't you know how your party will vote? I answered, that I did not—when I tried to count them, I was always reminded of an anecdote I had heard of a black man, who had been sent by his master, on a cold morning, to find the pigs; when he returned, his master addressed him, "Peter, were all the pigs up to be fed?" "Don't know, massa," says Peter. "Why, did'nt you count them?" says the master; says Peter, "I did count them all, massa, but one little spotted fellow, and he kept such runnin about I could'nt count him."

Mr. President, I hope to hear no more such complaints. Gentlemen on this floor are not aware of the credit to which the Chief Magistrate is entitled for the stand he took against friends and opponents, in the maintenance of the great principles upon which he was brought into power. For myself I endeavor to set upon those for which I have ever contended. I hope on this question still to be, when the vote is taken, with my political friends; but whether I am with them or not I shall be with my political principles;—with principles which I think of so much importance to the country, that I hope never to live to see the day when I can record my vote against them, simply because the Chief Magistrate may happen to be the man of my choice.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following extract from the circular of the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, the able

and independent Representative of the 12th Congressional district of this state, presents a very sound and forcible view of the subject of the Public Lands, and condenses within a small compass a great deal of important information, which cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful to the people.

Rel. Star.

"A question of deep and abiding importance to the people of all the states, arises now with regard to the future disposition of the public lands. The public debt is paid, and the money arising from the sales of the public lands, being upwards of four millions of dollars annually, is no longer needed in the Treasury, which is now full, and running over, from duties on foreign importations. One proposition is to give the new states all the public lands within each of their limits. Another is to reduce the price of the public lands for a time, and then give the unsold lands to the new states. This proposition has the outside of a sale, but the inside of a gift; for to that it aims and comes at last. That we may understandingly decide these propositions, and all others of kindred character, let us take a brief retrospect of the ways and means by which the United States acquired title and right to the public domain. After the revolutionary war was over, and peace restored to the American states, liberty had won a glorious victory, but incurred a heavy debt in the arduous struggle. The public treasury was empty, and the resources of the country were exhausted. In this critical and embarrassing situation North Carolina, ever true to that independence which she had first proclaimed and sternly sustained, generously ceded all that valuable and extensive territory (now the state of Tennessee) to the General Government, 'as a common fund for the use and benefit of the U. States.' Virginia, and some of the other states, made similar bestowments. Georgia, at a subsequent period, sold her wild lands to the United States for one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The United States have repeatedly purchased and paid large sums of money to the different Indian tribes for extensive tracts of territory. They have likewise purchased and paid large sums of money to France for Louisiana, and to Spain for Florida. The whole of the purchase money for all these public lands amounts to about fifty millions of dollars. North Carolina has always paid her full portion. Notwithstanding you have contributed so long and liberally, it is now proposed by a party of politicians to give away all this vast landed estate, costing us so many millions, to a few of the new states, to the exclusion of the old states; and thereby, those who have paid most will receive least, and those who have paid least will get most. Against this left handed policy and rank inequality I decidedly protest. I cannot approve such partial legislation. No. Equality is equity; and the people of every state in the family-fold of this republican Union should have a child's part; share and share alike—equal distribution. I hold the proposition too clear to be controverted, that the public lands are just as much the common property of us all as the public money in the common treasury."

"The new states now receive five per cent. on all the moneys arising from the sales of public lands in their boundaries, for internal improvements. They are also allowed every sixteenth section of public land, for common schools. Besides, some of the new states have received from the General Government liberal and valuable donations of public lands, for education; yes, four hundred thousand acres at a gift, worth at least one million of dollars. These very liberal extra allowances, so far from satisfying them, has only animated their importunities, and increased their unjust demands. When did North Carolina receive such a boon from the General Government? Never, never! Such appropriations and grants of public land given to improve our public roads and educate the poor children, would raise the drooping head and gladden the heart of many a fond parent, and develop fine native talents, now growing to waste, and buried in obscurity, for the want of cultivation. So far, fellow citizens, from obtaining good gifts, we are denied the fair participation in our just and equal rights. Contributions are levied, and taxes are collected from us, to buy public land, but we are not permitted to reap the harvest we have sown, and to enjoy the fruits of our own industry; we pay money to buy land for other people, and that is the key which unlocks the secret why the old states are impoverished, while the new ones are enriched."

"The people of North Carolina, upon a fair division of the moneys proceeding from the sale of the public lands, would receive upwards of three hundred thousand dollars every year. That amount of money, judiciously applied and expended annually in making public roads, and educating the poor children, or constructing such necessary buildings as public justice might require, (thereby lessening the burthens and increasing the blessings of the people) would spread abroad in the state a redeeming spirit, and rescue us from that exhaustion and impoverishment which we too often behold in the decaying tenements and roofless houses, the deserted farms and old waste-fields disfigured with deep scars. These saddening scenes admonish us there is something wrong in the policy pursued

towards us; and I invoke every friend of equal rights to reflect seriously upon this great subject which is hereafter to occupy so large a share of public attention."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 3.

The following is the result of the election held in this county on the 1st and 2d instant in relation to a Convention:

	For Convention	Against Convention
Hillsborough	238	23
Mason Hall	101	0
Nicholls's	62	3
Turner's Mill	72	11
Horne's	58	9
Wilkinson's	136	9
Herridon's	59	5
Adams's	82	15
Morrow's	152	7
Fogleman's	112	1
Wm. Holt's	146	4
Capt. John Holt's	86	2
Geeringer's	108	0
Faucett's	152	2
G. B. Lee's Store	86	20
	1648	111

The citizens of Halifax, in this state, gave an entertainment to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, while at that place on his return from Washington City.

Judge Mangum having been waited upon by a committee, and accepted the invitation, a large and highly respectable portion of the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity assembled at the Eagle Hotel at early candle-light, and the company was organized by the appointment of Col. William L. Long as President, and Dr. Robert C. Bond and Capt. James Simmons as Vice Presidents. The company was addressed by Col. Long, Judge Mangum, and Dr. Bond. Great harmony and unanimity of sentiment prevailed during the entertainment.

After Judge Mangum had retired, it was agreed unanimously to support the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE for the Presidency, and WILLIE P. MANGUM for the Vice Presidency; and a numerous committee was appointed to carry into effect the views of the meeting.

Cherokee Treaty.—The Milledgeville Federal Union of 12th ult. says: "We have good reason to believe that a treaty has been made with the Cherokees, for the entire extinguishment of all their claims to lands east of the Mississippi, giving them in exchange an ample territory in the west, with a very large sum in money."

The Captain of the brig America, at New York, states that the rumour of warlike movements between the United States and France had produced much excitement at Matanzas, and ruined the prospects of American vessels for freight. The rates in American vessels fell from £4 to £2 10, while Danish and other vessels neutral in the controversy were getting all the business. The loss to American vessels will be very great.

DIED.

In this town on Friday night last, ASNER B. BRUCE, esq. late clerk of the Superior Court for this county, aged about 70 years.

At Chapel Hill, on Sunday evening last, THOMAS D. WATTS, esq. late sheriff for this county.

In this county, between one and two o'clock this morning, MR. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, sixty-eight years of age.

On the 1st ultimo, MR. THOMAS M. CRACKEN, in the 82d year of his age.

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Martin Evans vs. David Evans. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv \$3 00.

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell, vs. Thomas Blackwell. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. 3 00.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday,	6 45	6 15	First, 6 4 13 morn
4 Saturday,	5 44	6 16	Full, 13 2 0 morn
5 Sunday,	5 43	6 17	Last, 19 5 55 aft
6 Monday,	5 42	6 18	New, 27 4 12 aft
7 Tuesday,	5 41	6 19	
8 Wednesday,	5 39	6 21	
9 Thursday,	5 38	6 22	

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
FOURTH CLASS, FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Halifax, on Saturday,
the 25th April,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System
Stevenson & Points,
Managers.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$7000!

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	\$7,000	is \$7,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is 3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is 2,000
12 Prizes of	1,000	is 1,2000
15 Prizes of	500	is 7,500
10 Prizes of	300	is 3,000
13 Prizes of	200	is 2,600
50 Prizes of	100	is 5,000
102 Prizes of	50	is 5,100
136 Prizes of	30	is 4,080
205 Prizes of	20	is 4,100
308 Prizes of	15	is 4,620
6,000 Prizes of	10	is 60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is 36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is 24,000

18,854 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000
* * All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . \$4
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.
April 3.

A List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough N. C. on the 1st of April, 1835, which if not taken out against the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
Mrs. Jane Adams	Caleb Lindsey
Miss Elizabeth Anderson	Elizabeth Lewis
Robert G. Armfield	John Loy
Miss Frances Benton	Col. Wm. L. Long
James Brown	Fielding Leathers
Gabriel Barba	Robert Nutt
Thomas Burton	Capt. Jas. Mebane
John Bushers	or his heirs
James S. O. Byers	Frederick Moize
Kendrick M. Bagby	Mrs. Cornelia Morrow
William Bowe	Joseph McDaniel
William Barlow	Robert Mills
William L. Bowles	John L. Moore
George R. Bridges	Mary Ann Mulholland
Dr. James A. Craig	Sarah Matthews
Elizabeth Clinton	William W. Mitchell
Samuel Clayton	James Moore
Callet Campbell	Mrs. Arena Martin
James Crutchfield	George McCauley
John Cooley	Mrs. Eliza McCauley
John Carr (hatter)	Thomas Odum
Wm. Cunningham	Benjamin Orton
Corresponding Sec. of the Agricultural Association.	Elizabeth Paul
Allen J. Davie	Sherman Pettibone
Moore Daniel	Cornelius Peterson
T. A. Davis	John Porterfield
David Dickey	Jacob Riley
Thomas Emmerson	John N. Roper
George W. Evans	Mrs. Eleanor Ann Ray
Secretary of Eagle Lodge No. 7	Peggy Revils 2
Samuel Fielder	James Strayhorn
Moses G	Gilbert Strayhorn
Moses Gresham	Moses & William Scarlett
Robert Gresham	Moses Scarlett
Thomas Horner	John Scott
William Hoy, jr.	Sheriff of Orange County
John Hardee	Mrs. Sarah Smith
Herman S. Hotchkiss	Col. John Stockard
Wm. Holden (printer)	Augustus Selden
William Hull	Christopher Stark
William Hefley	Willie Suraney
E. M. Jones	Thomas Sykes
Chas. M. Johnston	James C. Turrentine
Elizabeth Juberry	Jonathan S. Towson
F. J. Kron	Sarah Thompson
John Kelly	Jane Wilson
William Kirkland	Charles Wilson
Rev. John Kerr	Samuel R. Woods
	Mary C. Yancy
	Thomas Yancy.

In future the Northern, Southern and Western mails will close at seven o'clock, A. M. on the days of their arrival.

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
April 1.

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.

April 3.

65—

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,



Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark.

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark, his great grand dam, by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley); his g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal); his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the scology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for \$7,000—second time for \$10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for \$15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at 8 or \$10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for \$10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a world's wonder."

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles; once by the great *lusus nature* Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3, and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader); the famous Transport, (dam of Bertrand, jr. and Little Venus); the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Philis and Gohanna); and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purse, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin. Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot), was got by Marek, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of course, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dormont (sire of Gabriel), beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marek, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas, (about \$100,000); and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a fall and still further extension, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his might and strength, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, his growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at \$60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged \$50 each—\$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 26.

65—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



From a recently published English volume, entitled *Autumn Leaves*, by Henrietta.

A CHAPTER ON SOMES.

Some love the sun, and some the moon,
And some "the deep deep sea;"
Some build their skies in others' eyes,
And some will stoics be:
Some two-legged donkeys may be seen
Westward of Temple bar,
With high-heeled boots, and low-crown'd hats,
Bush'd whiskers, and cigar.
Some love to range in search of change!
Some stay at home and die;
Some love to smile life's cares away,
While others love to cry.
Some won, some sold, some worship gold;
Some rise while others fall;
Many have hearts composed of stone,
And some no heart at all.
Oh! could I find in life's dark book
One clean, unblotted page—
A heart that's warm, an eye that smiles,
Alike in youth or age;
There would I pitch my tent of peace,
By friendship wove together;
And in this world bad as it is,
I'd wish to live forever.

Bringing Home.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.
(Concluded.)

"Now," said my friend Pendock Patte, "if you were a clergyman, I could give you a good thing." "What is that?" said I. "Why," he replied, "a rectory of six hundred a year. Our old minister is dead, and I have the living to dispose of. I have already a dozen offers for its purchase; but if I sell any thing it shall be something of my own—this I shall give." "That is right," I replied. "And pray give it to some worthy man who has nothing besides." "Let me see," he added, "who that can be? I will—I think I know the man." He sat down to write, and rising up with a smile, said,—"You shall see the effect of this," and went out.

I attempted, on his return, to renew the subject; but he took down his gun, and said, "Come; let us have a turn into the fields." In the fields I again returned to the topic; he again turned it off. I was silent.

As we sat at dinner two days afterwards, the Rev. Charles N— was announced. Pendock rose up, with a sudden flush, and said, "Show him in;" and in the same instant entered a clergyman of about his own age, of a most interesting appearance. He made a most respectful yet dignified obeisance to Pendock; who, on his part, sprung towards him, seized him by the hand—cried "Ten times welcome, my old friend Charles!"—and turning to me said, "Behold our new rector!"

If I was pleased with the appearance of the clergyman, I was much more when the excitement and surprise of the moment were gone by, and we sat in the midst of general discourse. I felt him at once to be a man of high talent, genuine piety, and with a heart warm even to poetry. I looked repeatedly at Pendock, with the design of saying, you have made an excellent choice; but I saw in his gratified eye and manner, that he was so conscious of it that my words were needless. When I knew the history of Charles N—, I thanked Pendock, honoured his judgment, and loved him from my soul.

Charles was the son of a poor widow, who had spent the bulk of her income, and lived herself in the narrowest style, to educate him for the church. Scarcely had he taken orders when she died; her income died with her, and he had no resource but a small curacy which he obtained in an obscure village. He had, however, passed through the university with high honours—his talents were of the first order; he was of an ardent temperament, and felt confident of pushing his way to a competence in the church.

In those days of youthful fancy and soaring hope, he saw, and loved, and married. His wife had but little property. Charles never connected the ideas of love and money in his mind—he found her every thing he wished, and he looked for fortune from another source. But years went on, and on, and still he was only a poor curate, while every year added regularly to his family. As he did not succeed to his wish in his profession, he determined to try the effects of his pen. He wrote poems and essays for periodicals—he wrote a volume of sermons—he wrote "Tales of the Parish," illustrating scenes and characters which he had witnessed in the course of his pastoral duties; but he found the path of literature as fully pre-occupied as that of church preferment; and those buoyant dreams of youth dispersing at once, he saw before him a prospect of poverty, labour, and obscurity—a prospect of toil, and degradation for his wife—a prospect for his children, which wrung his fine and sensitive spirit with inexpressible agony. He sunk into a stupor of despondency, that threatened to terminate in aberration of intellect. This, at length, passed

away. The unwearied condolence and affection of his wife, the sense of his duty to her and to his children, the power of religion, roused him again to pursue his gloomy tract, though it was in tears and sadness of heart. Years still went on, and brought no change, but continued increase of family; his vicar regularly paid his annual visit, pocketed his eight hundred, paid him his eighty pounds, and departed to his distant abode. All his early hopes were dead; but they had left behind them a morbid fondness for castle-building, in which his wife would often join him. They would frequently sit in their little room, or as they went their quiet walk through the fields, beyond the village, while their children ran and gathered flowers, or pursued insects around them, they would please themselves with supposing that some distant relation, they could not tell who, should die, and leave them an unexpected property; or they would suppose some particular circumstance should throw a generous patron in their way, and they should, at once, rise to happiness and usefulness; but these dreams gilded only a few moments and left their horizon darker than before.

As they sat one autumn morning at their breakfast table, and saw the sun shining on the dark leaves of their little garden, and looking out beyond, saw its gleam lying on the silent fields, now cleared of harvest, Charles said, "Oh! how blessed are they that can ride far away in such a sun as this, and with a heart free from the vulture-beak of care, ascend heathy mountains, and look forth on the living sea, and breathe its vigorous gales. Such a life seems half way to heaven; but for us, heaven must be reached at one stage, and that through the avenue of death."

As he uttered these melancholy words, the servant entered, and laid a letter on the table. He took it up, opened it, and as he read, his wife, who watched him earnestly, saw his colour at once vanish, the letter fell, and he sat looking on the opposite wall, as stricken with some sense-destroying calamity. She sprang up, and seized the letter; and, at the same instant, Charles sprang up, and clasping her in a convulsive embrace, burst into a torrent of passionate tears; and then snatching up his children, one after another, embraced them with the vehemence and gestures of a man deranged. During this time his trembling wife read the letter. It ran thus:

Aldacre, Sept. 9, 18—.
"Old Friend—What are you doing? Are you settled down to a plentiful portion, or will you accept one? Our old raven, who has croaked, rather than preached, these last ten years, has fallen off the perch—will you succeed him? I want a man that will be a friend for myself, and a father for my parish—are you the man? There are six hundred a year, so it merits your attention. Pray come and see. Yours, very truly,
PENDOCK PATTEL."

Charles well remembered Pendock. At college they had been great companions, but he had never heard of him since; and in all his day dreams, Pendock had never presented himself as a patron. There was a levity in the letter which would have made the speculation, so far as it regarded friendship, rather dubious, had he not known the man. But he knew that, with a fondness for a little license of speech, he had a generous soul, unless much altered, and had, too, in his general mood, a sterling love of whatever was noble, intellectual, and pure in taste.

Charles was speedily at Aldacre, as we have seen; and a little time sufficed to convince both patron and rector, that the event which made the fortune of one, would eminently augment the happiness of both. I sat that evening a delighted listener, hearing the two friends recount the histories of college days, and hearing Charles lay open the detail of his after-life, up to this moment—a detail which at once saddened us with the deepest commiseration, and made us again rejoice that Providence had put it into the heart of Pendock to write to his old associate.

"And now," said Pendock, "you must be off in the morning for your family. You must pack up in haste, and be back in a week."

In the morning he was gone with a light heart; and immediately Pendock and myself set to work. We explored the rectory. The last incumbent left no family; there was not a moment's need of delay; we had immediate possession; and partly with the purchase of the best of the furniture, partly with new from the neighbouring town, we soon had the picturesque old place put into most comfortable, and even elegant array. By the day that the new rector and his family were to come, all was in order: every thing looked clean, bright, and habitable. Fires were burning within; the garden grass-plots and walks were all trimmed and cleaned; and the villagers were looking, ever and anon, out of their doors, to get the first glimpse of their new minister. Pendock and myself posted ourselves under a large old mulberry tree, in an elevated part of his pleasure-grounds, to watch their approach; and the moment we saw the yellow pannels of the chaise flash between the trees in the lane, down we ran to meet them.

Never shall I forget this joyful bringing home! There was the happy father, all flushed with smiles, and tears, and

happiness; there we handed out his wife—a gentle, delicate creature, with a lovely face, that long care and sadness had stamped their melancholy upon, and which with the expression of present joy was pale as death. We handed her out, but she trembled so with emotion, that she could not walk, and we bore her in our arms, and laid her upon her own sofa, in her own parlour. There, too, were seven children, all—except the youngest, who was too young to be conscious of the great change which had taken place in their destiny—full of eager joy and curiosity. And what a delight was it to see Pendock's exultation, and to see the happy father and mother, when Mrs. N— had a little recovered herself, kneel down, with all their children about them, and with us, too, and pour out their souls to God in thanksgiving, for his great, great goodness, and call upon him for strength and wisdom, to execute those plans of usefulness, so often vowed in the days of darkness.

What a delight was it, too, to go with the glad family, and to witness their satisfaction, as they beheld the extent, and comfort, and various conveniences of that ample old house, and to hear them appropriate each room to its particular destination. This shall be our breakfast room, this our drawing room; this is Charles's study—oh! how well already supplied with books. Kind, kind friend! This our bed room—this for our guests, there for the children, this for the nursery—and so on. It was a beautiful old place: somewhat low, and somewhat sombre, and its various projections and gables, overhung with vines, and ivy, and other creeping plants—but then, it had large bay windows opening into the garden, through which summer would send the odours of numberless flowers; and the sunshine would come in and fill the place with a pleasant glory. Its garden was large and old-fashioned, with its bowery walks and hazel clumps; its fish pond at the bottom, and its mighty plane-tree spreading its branches over the rustic seat—over the smooth, mossy turf—over the still waters themselves. But I cannot tell all the delights of the parsonage—its crofts and out-houses, and horse, and cow; nor the joy of the people, who instinctively discovered in a moment that a good friend was come amongst them. That evening was one of the most blessed of my life. We spent it with the rector and his family, dining with him for the first time that he dined in the home of his whole future life. It was a day like a day in heaven; and Pendock writes me, that every day is to him a day of thankfulness over this transaction.

Let us witness a different scene. I was sitting on a rocky eminence, in the north of England, looking down into a deep, long vale, when the sound of a single bell from the lone, gray church, in the bottom of the valley, caught my ear. I arose and descended to the village. As I drew near I could perceive that the bell tolled for a funeral, and every face wore that depth of gloom which announces some more than ordinary sorrow. When I had learned the cause my heart was touched also with a sadness, such as it has seldom experienced.

In this village had, for many generations, dwelt one great family. A gentleman of fortune, in a distant country, had married the sole heiress of this house; and to gratify her fondness for her native place, had built an elegant abode here, and here chiefly lived. They had been married some years, and had three children; when, during a winter spent in London, the lady had been seduced, and had fled to the continent with her seducer. This, as might have been expected, upon a mind particularly sensitive, and upon a heart devotedly attached to her, and up to the fatal moment of the elopement totally unsuspecting, had nearly destroyed her husband. He retired with his children to his own ancestral seat, and lived in a deep and melancholy seclusion. The lady's father, a man of a stern and passionate character, at first exhibited the madness of passion, and then settled down into the sullen silence of unappeasable hatred. Years went over; when, at length, the father and husband, at the same instant, received each a letter from the lost one—at the point of death—in penitence, and in despatch. It was written with that harrowing sense of her crime, of all she had lost, and lost forever, that would touch the most resentful spirit, if it possessed any portion of human feeling. She prayed for pardon—pardon ere she died; and she asked for nothing more except a grave—a grave in her native ground. With the approach of death, not all her sense of her crime and her ignominy could quench the spirit of her youth; it returned—and she yearned to lie in the spot where she had been born—where alone she had been innocent and happy.

The father, more true to his resentment than to paternal nature, preserved a sullen silence. Her husband wrote that he forgave her—that he prayed God to forgive her; and that, as the once-loved creature of his young affections—as the once wife of his bosom—as the mother of his children—she should lie in a tomb which he would build on purpose for her in her native earth. She read the letter and expired!

They were now bringing the unconscious prodigal to her first and last home. I saw the hearse move slowly and gloomily up the mountain road; I saw the peasants go out, and gaze upon it, as it

drove up to the gates of the church-yard, with weeping eyes, and sobs of mingled emotion. The guilty, the punished, the repentant—the once happy and idolised creature, come from a terrible and forsaken death bed—without one kindred mourner—one friend—one attendant save the hirelings of death—to sleep in the spot which one weak, guilty deed, had sown with perpetual sorrows. Her husband, her children, were in their distant home; her father, with a heart more hard and gloomy than the rock into which she was descending, was within sound of her funeral bell—and cursed her memory as he heard it toll.

It was a bringing home that filled me with indescribable sensations of wretchedness, and haunted me for many a day, though I again walked amid the crowds and cheerful sounds of the city.

A COMET.

A most splendid comet is expected to appear between the months of May and August of this year. Lieut. R. Morrison of the British Navy, has published a most interesting account of this comet, which will be seen in the constellation of *Ursa Major*. He says "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon—that its tail will extend over 40 degrees, and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon." [Doubted.] The author contends that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effect upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. He predicts that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvest in some parts of the world—that it will be noted for volcanoes and earthquakes and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or beginning of 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more very extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or '37 will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which he anticipates will suffer most are those situated to the north of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1756, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings. *Boston Whig.*

Rather Tart.—As Lady Mary Montague was walking through the gardens at Stow with a party, she was much annoyed by an impertinent young coxcomb, who was continually making some foolish observations to her. On coming to one of the temples, over which there was an inscription, she took advantage of this opportunity to expose his ignorance and put him to silence.

"Pray, sir," said she, "be kind enough to explain that inscription to us." "I really do not know what it means, for I see it is dog Latin."

"How very extraordinary it is," said Lady Mary, "that puppies do not understand their own language!"

The Drunkard.—Late one evening, drunken Davey, after spending his day's earnings at the grog shop, set out for home. "Well," says he, "if I find my wife up, I'll lick her—What business has she to sit up, burning fire and lights—eh? And if I find her in bed, I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home."

The Presbytery of Orange, will meet in this place, on Wednesday the 22d of April next.

STRAY.

TAKEN up by John R. Hopkins, living thirteen miles east of Hillsborough, one *SORREL MARE*, about twelve or thirteen years old, four feet eight inches high, her hind feet white, her left fore one white, a blaze in her face, and under lip white, a little saddle spot on her back. Entered March 12th, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
March 19. 63—

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Jacob Sommers, esquire, living in a north west direction of Hillsborough about 25 miles, a *BAY HORSE*, seven or eight years old, near sixteen hands high, crooked hind legs, a star in his face, and a nip on his nose. Entered 12th February, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
March 19. 63—

Stray Hogs.

TAKEN up by Anderson Horne, living eight or nine miles south east of Hillsborough, three *BARROWS*, about two years old, one black and one white, with a white list over the shoulder, one black and white listed on the left side, and the fore leg white, are the flesh marks; the mark is a crop and a slit and an under keel in the left ear, the right ear a swallow fork. Entered 12th March, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
March 19. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

JOEL C. FILE, and others. Petition to sell land. **ACCORDING** to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, a

TRACT OF LAND,

which belonged to Wm. File, dec'd., on the waters of Stony Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 25 months.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
March 25. 64—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, the

TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the land of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
March 25. 64—

To Wagoners and others.

THREE cross Wagons with four and five horse teams, and Carriages, at my FERRY, (formerly JONES'S,) on Haw River, at 10 cents, five cents.

CARLTON WALKER.
March 27. 64—

A Journeyman Shoemaker,

wanted immediately. **CONSTANT** employment, and good wages will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

A LAD of industrious and steady habits, about 15 or 16 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking Business, on application to

C. L. COOLEY.
March 12. 63—3p

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscriber has for sale, **GARDEN SEEDS**, of almost every variety.

THOMAS CLANCY.
March 20. 63—3v

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Henry B. Robeson, dec'd. hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Adm'r.
March 10. 63—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Executor, of the last will and testament of Richard Christmas, deceased, hereby notifies those having claims against the estate to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make an immediate settlement.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Ex'r.
March 9. 63—

LOST.

ON the 26th of February last, a Pocket Book, containing the following notes, viz. one on Tapley Horse for three dollars and eighty-five cents, dated in October 1833; one on Andrew Murdoch for one dollar seventy-seven cents, about the same date; one on Chas. Jordan for eighteen dollars seventy-five cents, dated in September, 1834; two notes on Jehu Bird for fifty dollars each, one dated August 14, and the other October 1, 1833; and one bill from Thos. Lynch, eq. for 634 cents. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned from trading for any of the same, or making payment to any other person than the subscriber.

JAMES BIRD.
March 12. 63—3w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Caleb Linsey, principal, and Saurin Stanford, security, for ninety-five dollars, dated August 1833, payable one day after date; and one on Caleb Linsey, principal, and Hyder Linsey, security, for forty-three dollars 75 cents, subject to credits for \$5 75 cents, dated August 1833, payable one day after date. This is to caution all persons not to trade for said notes; and also to warn said Caleb Linsey, Saurin Stanford, and Hyder Linsey, not to pay said notes to any person but myself, as the right has not been transferred to any other person.

JOHN H. PICKARD.
March 5. 63—3v

NOTICE.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing season at Crain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars—and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH.
March 25. 64—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.
January 15.

JOB-PRINTING.
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.